

我想买水果。 Wǒ Xiǎng Mǎi ShuǐGuǒ.

I Want To Buy Fruits.

LESSON

16

Chinese Currency		
Written		Spoken
元 yuán		块 kuài
角 jiǎo		毛 máo
分 fēn		分 fēn

对话: Duihuà: 1. 🎧 16.1

丽娜 : 请问,你有水果吗?
 lǐnà : qǐngwén, nǐ yǒu shuǐguǒ ma?
 老板 : 有。你想买哪个?
 lǎobǎn : yǒu. nǐ xiǎng mǎi nǎ ge?
 丽娜 : 我要买苹果。苹果多少钱?
 lǐnà : wǒ yào mǎi píngguǒ. píngguǒ duōshao qián?
 老板 : 六块一斤。
 lǎobǎn : liù kuài yī jīn
 丽娜 : 给我一公斤吧。
 lǐnà : gěi wǒ yī gōngjīn ba.



Translation 📖

Leena : Excuse me, do you have fruits?
 Shopkeeper : Yes, what would you like to buy?
 Leena : I want to buy apples. What is the cost of apples?
 Shopkeeper : 6 kuai for 500 grams.
 Leena : Please give me 1 kilogram.

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
水果	shuǐguǒ	noun	fruits
老板	lǎobǎn	noun	shopkeeper
想	xiǎng	verb	would like to, to think, to wish
买	mǎi	verb	buy
苹果	píngguǒ	noun	apple
钱	qián	noun	money
斤	jīn	measure word	half kilogram
给	gěi	verb	to give
公斤	gōngjīn	measure word	kilogram
哪	nǎ	pronoun	which

对话: Duìhuà: 2. 16.3

售货员 : 欢迎！您想买什么？

shòuhuòyuán : huānyíng! nín xiǎng mǎi shénme?

王老师 : 我想买一个蛋糕。

wáng lǎoshī : wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī ge dāngāo.

售货员 : 好的。来看看。这边有巧克力的蛋糕，那边有水果的。

shòuhuòyuán : hǎo de. lái kànkàn. zhèbiān yǒu qiǎokèlì de dāngāo, nàbiān yǒu shuǐguǒ de.

王老师 : 今天是我儿子的生日。他最喜欢巧克力的。这个多少钱？

wáng lǎoshī : jīntiān shì wǒ érzi de shēngrì. tā zuì xǐhuān qiǎokèlì de. zhè ge duōshao qián?

售货员 : 一百二十块钱。

shòuhuòyuán : yī bǎi èr shí kuài qián.

王老师 : 给我一个吧。还给我十个糖果。一共多少钱？

wáng lǎoshī : gěi wǒ yī ge ba. hái gěi wǒ shí ge tángguǒ. yíqǐ duōshao qián?



Translation

Shop assistant : Welcome, what would you like to buy?

Wang Teacher : I would like to buy a cake.

Shop assistant : Okay. Please check. This side are the chocolate cakes and fruit cakes are on that side.

Wang Teacher : Today is my son's birthday and his most favourite is the chocolate cake. What is the price of one?

Shop assistant : 120 kuai.

Wang Teacher : Please give me one. Also give me ten candies. How much is the total amount?

生词 Shēngcí 16.4

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
售货员	shòuhuòyuán	noun	sales person, shop assistant
欢迎	huānyíng	verb	welcome, to welcome
巧克力	qiǎokèlì	noun	chocolate
蛋糕	dàngāo	noun	cake
最	zuì	adverb	most, -est (used for superlatives)
这边	zhèbiān	pronoun	this side, here
那边	nàbiān	pronoun	that side, there
还	hái	adverb	still, yet, and more, in addition to
糖果	tángguǒ	noun	candy, sweets
一共	yígòng	adverb	altogether, in all

对话: Duìhuà: 3. 16.4

鲁宾 : 今天晚上你做什么?

lǚbīn : jīntiān wǎnshàng nǐ zuò shénme?

林月 : 我想去商场买东西。你跟我一起去吗?

lín yuè : wǒ xiǎng qù shāngchǎng mǎi dōngxī. nǐ gēn wǒ yìqǐ qù ma?

鲁宾 : 我要买衣服, 我们一起去吧。

lǚbīn : wǒ yào mǎi yīfu, wǒmen yìqǐ qù ba.

林月 : 好。你要买什么?

lín yuè : hǎo. nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

鲁宾 : 我要买一个裤子和两个衬衫, 你呢。

lǚbīn : wǒ yào mǎi yī ge kùzi hé liǎng ge chènshān. nǐ ne?

林月 : 我想买一个白色的裙子。

lín yuè : wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī ge báisè de qúnzi.

鲁宾 : 五点大学门口见面吧。

lǚbīn : wǔ diǎn dàxué ménkǒu jiànmiàn ba.



Translation

Rubin : What are you doing today evening?

Linyue : I am thinking of going to the mall to buy things. Can you come with me?

Rubin : I want to buy clothes. Let's go together.

Linyue : What do you want to buy?

Rubin : I want to buy a trouser and two shirts. How about you?

Linyue : I want to buy a white skirt.

Rubin : Let's meet in front of school gate at 5.

生词 Shēngcí 16.6

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
东西	dōngxī	noun	things
衣服	yīfu	noun	clothes, dress
裤子	kùzi	noun	trouser
衬衫	chènshān	noun	shirt
白色	báisè	noun	white color
裙子	qúnzi	noun	skirt
门口	ménkǒu	noun	entrance
见面	jiànmiàn	verb	to meet

语法 Yǔfǎ :

Difference between liǎng and èr

Both 二 èr and 两 liǎng means two. When two comes before a measure word or before a noun which has no measure word before it, 两 liǎng is used instead of 二 èr

Example:

两点 liǎng diǎn	two o'clock
两天 liǎng tiān	two days
两个星期 liǎng ge xīngqī	two weeks
两个月 liǎng ge yuè	two months
两年 liǎng nián	two years

最 zuì – The adverb of the degree

The usage of this adverb is to indicate the superlative degree of the adjective or some verbs.

Structure -

最 zuì + Adject / few selective verbs

Example:

最好 zuì hǎo	best
最便宜 zuì piànyi	cheapest
最大 zuì dà	biggest



练习 Liànxí -

Look at the pictures and memorise the names of the fruits, the vegetables and the colours.

水果 shuǐguǒ		芒果 mángguǒ		草莓 cǎoméi		西瓜 xīgua		橙子 chéngzi		香蕉 xiāngjiāo		葡萄 pútao
		洋葱 yángcōng		土豆 tǔdòu		黄瓜 huánggua		胡萝卜 húluóbo		茄子 qiézi		
蔬菜 shūcài												

Red hóng sè 红色	Yellow huáng sè 黄色	Blue lán sè 蓝色	Green lǜ sè 绿色	Purple zǐ sè 紫色
Orange chéng sè 橙色	Brown zōng sè 棕色	White bái sè 白色	Black hēi sè 黑色	

练习 Liànxí -

1. Answer the following questions.

a. 这是什么水果？zhè shì shénme shuǐguǒ?

这个水果是什么颜色的？zhège shuǐguǒ shì shénme yánsè de?



b. 这是什么水果？zhè shì shénme shuǐguǒ?

这个水果是什么颜色的？zhège shuǐguǒ shì shénme yánsè de?



c. 这是什么水果？zhè shì shénme cài?

这个水果是什么颜色的？zhège cài shì shénme yánsè de?



2. Answer the following questions.

a. 你爱什么菜？ nǐ ài shénme cài?

.....

b. 你爱什么水果？ nǐ ài shénme shuǐguǒ?

.....

c. 你爱什么颜色？ nǐ ài shénme yánsè?

.....

Recognize the characters.

水果	苹果	买	巧克力	公斤	最	钱	衣服	见面	白色
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Tea Culture

China is widely known as the hometown of tea, with a tea history of around 4000 years. Tea was discovered by Emperor Shen Nong in 2737 BC when he was boiling water, some leaves fell into the water. He drank that water and felt refreshing. In China, tea is consumed throughout the day, as a substitute for plain water, as a health tonic or purely for pleasure. Tea is considered one of the seven necessities for daily life, alongside firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce and vinegar.

